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ing a single legislative chamber, and in this particular set an example which has been followed by Manitoba and several other of the newer provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Clarke had his part in the organization of the new Ontario legislature; and, as has been said, it is when writing of this experiment that his recollections are of value. He writes at length of the work of the legislature from 1867 to 1896; also of the organization of the municipalities and of the development of the Ontario municipal code. But here unfortunately there is a lack of definiteness that is sometimes irritating—a lack of clearness and completeness that gives rise to the wish that Mr. Clarke had realized the possibilities of usefulness of his book to students of provincial politics and municipal development in Ontario.

National and Social Problems. By FREDERICK HARRISON. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xxxi, 450.)

This volume is a collection of essays originally published in periodicals at intervals since 1870. But it is much more than a collection. The essays are articulated by means of a general introduction and by prefatory remarks on each, so that the volume forms part of a systematic explanation of Mr. Harrison's social philosophy, based on the system of August Comte. This supplies a principle of organic unity to the discussion of topics ranging from the Franco-German war to the latest developments of tradesunionism and the prospects of socialism.

Mr. Harrison has a securely established reputation as a writer who unites power of thought with power of expression, and this rare combination gives peculiar literary distinction to all he produces. The present volume displays his ability as finely as any previous volume issued by him in his long career as an author. In reading its vivid and stirring pages, one feels with renewed force the soundness of De Quincey's classic division of literary production into the literature of knowledge and the literature of power. No other classification than that of the literature of power would accommodate such a work as this. It deals with facts only with regard to their significance; it imparts information only as a means to insight. Its treatment of themes is much more than expository; it is dynamic.

The reader may or may not agree with Mr. Harrison's ethical interpretations. The present reviewer does not do so upon some fundamental points. The subject is too encyclopedic to admit of detailed discussion within the available limits of space. But it is certain that

whether one agrees or disagrees, one will get a mental uplift from reading this work. In this way it will be particularly valuable to those of us who are specialists, intent upon knowledge in our particular lines of study. Our trouble is that we may fail to see the wood for the trees. Mr. Harrison takes us to a height from which we can view the whole landscape. Take, for instance, the essay on the Limits of Political Economy. One will not find in it any account of schools of political economy or their various theories, but one does find a searching criticism of political economy as a science. While there may be little to add to one's information there is much to stir one's thought and quicken one's insight. A like dynamic quality characterizes the essay on Moral and Religious Socialism. Mr. Harrison sympathizes with the purpose of socialism but condemns it as not being fit means for its own ends. His criticism goes straight to that point, without tarrying to consider the socialistic dialectic to which critics of socialism usually devote their attention. That is characteristic of Mr. Harrison's method. He ignores accidents and deals with essentials. What students may obtain from this volume is not packets of information but draughts of power.

HENRY JONES FORD.

A History of Modern Liberty. By JAMES MACKINNON, Ph.D. (London: New York, Bombay, and Calcutta: Longmans, Green and Company. 1908. Volume III, Pp. xviii, 501.)

The third and fourth volumes of Dr. Mackinnon's work deal with the Struggle with the Stuarts. The third volume begins with the Accession of James I and ends with the Scottish Surrender of Charles I to the English Parliamentary Commissioners. The consideration of the struggle will be concluded in the fourth volume which is in press. The importance of this contest for the development of liberty justifies the author in restricting his discussion in these volumes to England and Scotland. He is not unmindful of the American phase of this struggle nor of the forces which were at work upon the Continent, but prefers to consider these matters in connection with later revolutionary movements.

In the present volume the author adheres to his broad conception of human liberty and gives due attention to the development of religious and intellectual as well as political freedom. His interest continues to be chiefly with the historical narrative which he presents at times with greater detail than is necessary for the general purpose of his work.